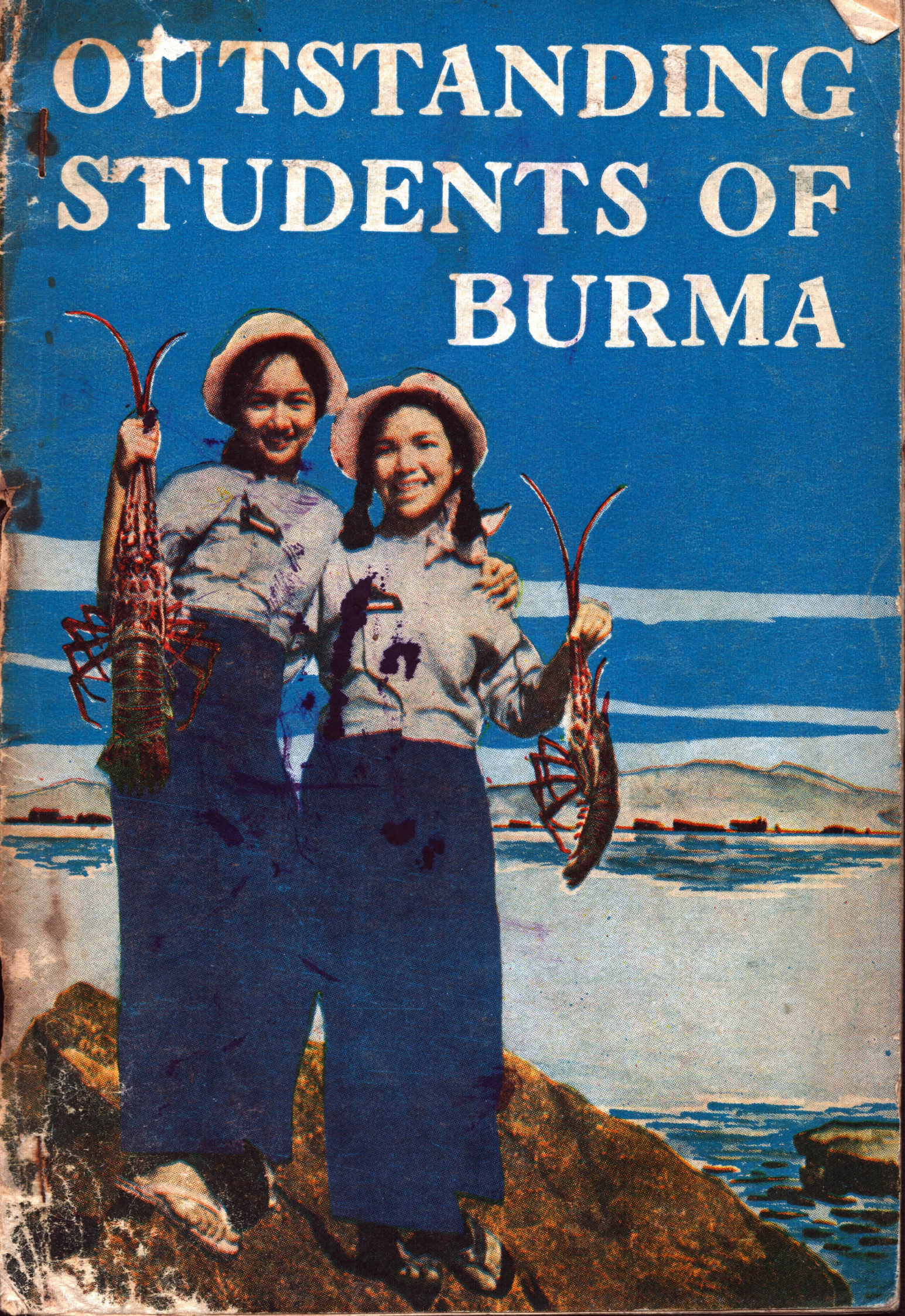
OUTSTANDING STUDENTS OF BURMA



OUTSTANDING STUDENTS OF BURMA

NGAPALI CAMP

Revolutionary Council Chairman General Ne Win receives the Outstanding Students at a reception held in their honour. Also in the picture are Education Minister Col. Hla Han and Madame Ne Win

YOUTHS' OATH

1. We will be loyal to Burma and to the indigenous working people of the country.

2. We will ever appreciate and value the dignity of labour and will endeavour to be good workers.

3. We will, in our relations with other people, act in fairness, in sympathy and in a spirit of humanity.

4. We will endeavour to build a socialist society and to defend it.

5. We will faithfully carry out all the duties and responsibilities assigned to us.

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. I shall love, honour and defend the Motherland.

2. I shall try my utmost to become a *Lanzin* Youth.

3. I shall maintain, protect and preserve the culture of the national races.

4. I shall maintain, protect and preserve State property.

5. I shall study the socialist construction projects of the Burmese Way to Socialism and shall participate in them to the best of my ability.

6. I shall respect and honour the patriots and heroes who struggled for and safeguarded our Independence and shall study their lives and achievements so as to model my life on them.

7. I shall value and appreciate the dignity of labour, shall cultivate the spirit of collective endeavour and shall love and esteem the working people of the country.

8. I shall learn my duties, obey instructions, cultivate a straightforward and upright mind and act with perseverance.

9. I shall honour and respect my parents, teachers and aged and venerable persons.

10. I shall practise thrift and economy in all things.

11. I shall always endeavour to have a sound mind in a sound body and shall endeavour to be decent and proper in speech, in behaviour and in other respects.

12. I shall try and learn to apply proper criticism to others and to make self-criticism.

OUTSTANDING STUDENTS OF BURMA

NGAPALI SUMMER CAMP

In every country the youth are its treasure and asset. In most enlightened societies, especially more so in socialist countries the young people are well looked after and their potentialities developed as befitting the future builders of the State.

Burma is at the moment on the threshold of a new society and the present younger generation has ahead of it the job of strengthening the socialist system and of making full use of the motive forces of the new society to bring about a new unprecedented fluorescence of our prosperity and culture. In order to cope with these great tasks the younger generation must be trained to be steadfast and of good cheer, not to be afraid of difficulties, to go out to meet these difficulties and overcome them.

Thus with this aim of moulding a new socialist man in view—a man of lofty consciousness, discipline and broad education, a real collectivist, a worker who takes pride in his job, the First *Luyichun* Award of the Education Minister was instituted this year. The Awards were given to the most outstanding students in the country and the recipients were given for one month a sound and thorough mental, moral, aesthetic, physical and scientific training in most pleasant surroundings.

It is understood that the scope of this Award will be enlarged and other new forms of Awards introduced in future years so that eventually all young people will be participating in one form or other of these activities.

Mode of Selection

The First Award was given to 253 students, comprising 192 boys and 61 girls. From Rangoon and Mandalay districts, 15 students each (8 from State Schools and 7 from Private Schools) were selected, while 5 students each were chosen from other districts. From each district, one from the tenth standard, two from the ninth standard, one from the eighth standard and one from the seventh standard were chosen.

Candidates were graded on the basis of 70 per cent for class work and examinations, and 30 per cent for co-curricular activities, and selected in each district by a seven-member Selection Board led by the District Education Officer.

All these recipients assembled in their respective divisional headquarters and were sent to Rangoon under the charge of a teacher selected by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, except for the students from Arakan Division who were conveyed straight to the Ngapali Camp. The first 20 days were to be spent in Camp No. 1 at Ngapali and the remaining 10 days in Camp No. 2 in Rangoon.

Preparatory Work

Under the patronage of the Minister for Education, a Central Committee was formed early in the year to implement the scheme. The Central Committee was led by Lt.-Col. Ye Tun, Secretary to the Education Ministry and comprised U Hla Win, U Thein Nwe, U Min Htwe, U Maung Maung, Dr. Tin U, U Than Win, Captain Pe Thein, U Tin Aye, U Aung Than, Lt.-Commander Khin U, U Shein Hla Gyaw, U Aye Pe, Daw Khin Mu Zin, and U Than Lwin with U Hla Win acting as Secretary of the Committee.

Nine sub-committees for Educational Instruction, Health, Sports, Transport and Reception, Messing Arrangements, Advance Arrangements in Ngapali, Information, Security, and Supplies were also formed to look after various aspects of the scheme.

The camp site in Ngapali was chosen preliminarily by the Chairman of the Central Committee in consultation with Lt.-Col. Tun Lin, the chairman of the local Security and Administrative Committee, and was finally approved by the Minister for Education in early March 1964. From that moment Operation Ngapali Camp gained momentum and over 100 tons of materials were shipped from Rangoon and the tents erected in the camp site chosen.

Mode of Organization

The Outstanding Students with their teachers arrived at Rangoon on the 18th April 1964 and they were formed into four companies, each with 48 boys and 15 girls, the D company taking the extra girl thus having 16 girls.

Each company comprised three platoons and were numbered serially from 1 to 12. Each platoon was further divided into two sections; each section being further subdivided into two sub-sections of five and six students each. The company commanders and platoon leaders were appointed from amongst the teachers, while the section leaders and sub-section leaders were selected respectively from the tenth and ninth standard students.

The Company Commanders were Daw Than Yi (Prome) (Company A), U Maung Maung (Bassein) (Company B), U Tun Hlaing (Pa-an) (Company C), and Daw Yi Yi (Mandalay) (Company D); and the Platoon leaders were (1) Daw Hla Kyi (Pegu), (2) Daw Thein Thein Nwe (Meiktila), (3) U Chit (Monywa), (4) U Ohn Maung (Sagaing), (5) U Bo Gale (Pakokku), (6) Daw Tin Lat (Taunggyi), (7) U Tha Nyunt (Moulmein), (8) U Khu Pan (Chin Hills), (9) Daw Kyin Mu (Lashio), (10) Daw Khin Khin (Loikaw), (11) Daw Kyawt Kyawt Yi (Maubin) and (12) U Han Kyu (Rangoon), while U Shwe Daung of Mogaung and Daw Khin Saw of Kyaukpyu were attached respectively to Company A and C as Joint Platoon Leaders. Five teachers were also attached to each company as observer teachers participating in all its activities.

Strict Schedule and Discipline

All the participants were transported in 5 flights of Fokker Friendship and 8 flights of Dakota on 20th April 1964 to Ngapali—Summer Camp No. 1. On arrival, the girl students and women teachers were housed in tents erected to the north of Hon chaung and the boys and men teachers in tents south of the stream.

The Opening Ceremony was held the next day on the beach in front of the main camp and Colonel Hla Han, Minister for Education personally awarded the *Luyichun* medals to the

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students. The guests attending the ceremony included U Po Thon, Director of Education, Dr. Maung Maung Kha, Rector of the Rangoon University, Bohmu Ye Htut of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and others.

In his opening speech the Education Minister explained the aims and objects of making these awards, the necessity of cultivating patriotism, hard-work, broad knowledge and self-discipline in the younger generation and exhorted the outstanding students to become model socialist workers.

Camp Commandant

Under the able direction and guidance of Lt.-Col. Ye Tun, the Education Secretary and Chairman of the Central Committee, the camp was controlled and managed by Captain Tin Aung Soe, the Education Officer of the North-West Command, well known for his thoroughness, hardwork, and initiative.

The Camp Commandant was assisted by two deputies U Shein Hla Gyaw and Daw Khin Mu Zin, and two Youth Affairs Officers acted as Duty Officers each day.

Instructors

In order to give the best of instruction in all fields, the instructors of highest calibre were recruited as evidenced from the list.

Daily Programme

In order to instill discipline in these healthy young minds and also to facilitate arrangements of various activities, the outstanding students were given a pre-arranged daily programme which ran strictly according to schedule :—

1.	Mountaineering and Surveying.	Colonel Hla Aung, B.Sc. (Hons.), Director-General of the Petroleum and Mineral Development Corporation & Director-General of Survey and his team of ten officers from the Directorate of Survey.

2.	Marine Biology ...	Dr. Hla Kyaw, B.Sc. (Hons.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.V.Sc., B.L., D.M.A., a former Professor of Biology, ex-Chief Veterinary Officer of the Shan State and currently an Advocate.
3.	Geology, Geography & Oceanography.	Dr. Nyi Nyi, B.Sc. (Hons.), Ph.D. (London), D.I.C., F.G.S., Professor of Geology, University of Rangoon.
4.	Botany ...	U Ko Ko Gyi, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Florida, U.S.A.), Professor of Botany, University of Rangoon.
5.	Astronomy ...	U Thu Ta, M.Sc. (California), Assistant Director of Meteorology and Ko Soe Lwin.
6.	Sports and Physical Culture.	U Than Win, M.A. (Physical Culture, California), Assistant Inspector of Schools for Physical Culture, U Chit Nyunt U and Daw Lily San Tay, Deputy Inspectress of Schools for Physical Culture.
7.	Judo and Fencing ...	U Chit Than and U Khin Maung, Grand Masters of the Burmese Judo League.
8.	Swimming ...	Lt.-Commander Khin U (and later Captain Kyaw Maung) of the Burma Navy and their team of Commandos.
9.	General Moral Education.	Daw Yee Kvain, B.A., B.Ed., the well-known writer and broadcaster.
10.	Handicrafts ...	Daw Khin Mu Zin, Daw Nyunt Nyunt Aye and Daw Khin May Thwin, Teachers of the A.B.M. Girls' High School.

11. Dancing ... U Tun Yi and Daw Khin Nyunt, Choreographers of the State Dance Ensemble.

12. Singing ... Daw Myint Myint Shein, artiste of the Central Film Studio.

6:00 a.m. to 6:30 a.m.—Getting up and camp sanitation.

6:30 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.—Hoisting of the Flag, Pledging of the Youth Oaths, and Physical Training.

7:00 a.m. to 7:30 a.m.—Morning Tea.

7:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.—Outdoor Field Work led by various instructors.

10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.—Swimming in the sea and Rest.

11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.—Lunch and Rest.

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.—Discussions and lectures on the field work done in the morning.

3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.—Evening Tea.

3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.—Games and Judo lessons.

4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.—Swimming in the sea and Rest.

5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.—Dinner.

6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.—Private time.

7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.—Evening Programme.

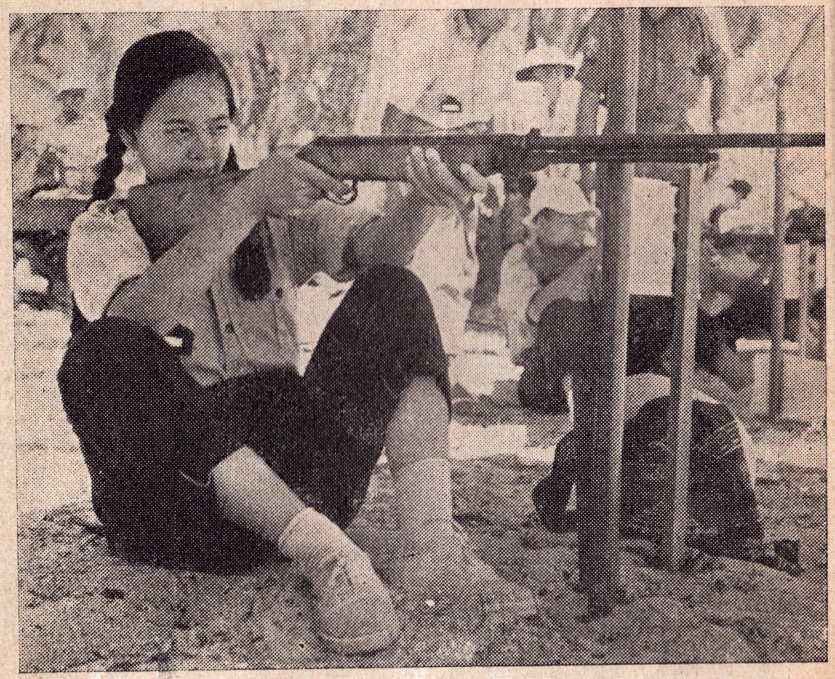
9:30 p.m. Sleeping Time.

A long line of Outstanding Students hiking along the extensive Ngapali beach

Outdoor field Work and other Activities

The outdoor field work was done in four training grounds, *viz.*, the Lintha Headland where all the climbing and mountaineering techniques were taught, the Mazin beach in the north, the Lontha beach in the south and the Ngapali beach in the middle. Col. Hla Aung and his team gave the training in mountaineering to one company and Dr. Hla Kyaw, Dr. Nyi Nyi and U Ko Ko Gyi took the remaining three companies for their respective scientific disciplines.

The Evening Programme consisted of community dancing developed by the Ministry of Union Culture, or a Film show, or group singing or critical evaluation of films seen the previous evening.



A girl student tries her hand at marksmanship along with other campers

Strenuous but enjoyable exercises keep the campers in trim

First Aid, Shooting Practice, Handicrafts were taught on those days when outdoor field work was not given. Thus in their daily schedule, the outstanding students were given scientific, moral, aesthetic and physical training which at the same time require him to be part of a team and develop their ability to think, reason, co-operate and endure in times of danger and hardship.

The spirit of the *Luyichun* is perhaps best illustrated by Nang Crown, a Kachin girl of Kutkai, Northern Shan State. She is a daughter of U Zaw Yaw, a Baptist Pastor and was still recuperating after an illness when she left Kutkai and Lashio. But she could not afford to miss this golden opportunity and thus came down to Rangoon with others. But she was very weak and could not very well participate in the early days as she was feeling dizzy most of the time. She felt she was missing most of the fun and besides she wanted to prove that she was also an outstanding student. Thus one morning, against the doctor's orders she left to climb the mountain and came down the cliff

Coconut juice is delightful drink between instructions and exercise

with a rope. Although it was not commendable, yet nobody could blame her for showing such spirit and enthusiasm.

Special Programme

The outstanding students were selected from all over the country and therefore it was a good opportunity for discussion and exchange of opinions especially on subjects like Union consciousness, the duties and responsibilities of the youth, etc., with Union-wide significance. Seminars were therefore held on the Union Day Speech of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the significance of various workers' and peasants' seminars studied.

The role of the youth in the socialist construction of the country was also discussed and the necessity of all students and youth to study and work harder so that they may serve the country better was stressed by almost all student participants in all discussions. Another successful session was the criticism of films. These sessions were held on the days following the showing of the film and the students were so enthusiastic that over 40 people registered to speak on every film. They were at first rather shy to speak publicly but the spirit caught on and most of them would undoubtedly become good public speakers with the preliminary training given at the camp.

Impressions and Aspirations

Maung Htin Zaw, age 13, son of U Hein Thein of Mergui was the youngest member of the camp. He had only been to Tavoy and never been to Rangoon before and was thrilled to be selected as an Outstanding Student. He participated in all activities and was so happy that he said he did not feel homesick at all. He loved especially the games in the afternoons and he said he would never forget his experience of shaking hands with the General at the State Guest House.

After Workers' Day celebration in Chauk, Colonel Hla Han, Minister for Education, Colonel Saw Myint, Minister for Union Culture and Lt.-Colonel Maung Lwin, Minister for Relief and Social Services, visited Halingyi, an ancient Pyu City under excavation in Shwebo District. The villagers of Halingyi told the

Girls prove themselves hardy mountaineers

Ministers of their village girl who had been selected as a *Luyichun*. The Ministers on their return to Rangoon looked for the girl, Ma Tin Mar who was so happy because everybody was kind to her.

Ma Tin Mar, aged 14, is a daughter of U Ba Yin, a worker in the rice mill of Khin U town and her mother Daw Than Mya sells fried nuts. She weighed only 72 lbs. and now weighs 82 lbs. She had asthma and breathing was rather hard, but now she is much better. She was anxious to return to her village to tell her friends, relatives and village elders her experiences, her training, her meeting with the General and the Ministers and she was so happy that she wondered whether it had all been real.

Maung Sann Yaung Nyunt, son of U Ba Nyunt of Ava, was more of an arts man. He loved to play his banjo and composed his poems inspired by the wonderful Ngapali resort. He felt the trip was worth it even just for meeting U Wun, the eminent poet. He was overjoyed when awarded the first prize in the poetry competition and promised to do better in future so that he could serve his country in his chosen field.

The organizers also took the opportunity of the visit of the eminent poet Minthuwun (U Wun) to hold a poetry contest and Maung Sann Yaung Nyunt of Ava won the first prize with his poem "Blue Sea and the Oyster". U Wun also gave a lecture on the nature of poetry.

On the last day of their stay in Ngapali, the students held an exhibition where all the shells, creatures and rocks collected locally, and the articles they have brought from their hometowns were shown. The exhibition was visited and highly praised by people from as far away as Sandoway.

Another feature which was stressed in their training was the dignity of labour and service to the country. In demonstration of the acceptance of these concepts, the students in their ebullient spirit built a road in Wadaung Kwin Village on May Day Eve and also constructed a bridge in Lontha village and received blessings from the village elders for their meritorious acts.

In order to serve the country where eighty-five per cent of its inhabitants live in the villages, it is essential that the conditions in the country should be known first hand so that realistic appraisals could be made and noble ambitions fostered. Thus the students as part of their training, studied village life in the raw

during their stay in Camp No. 1. Lintha, Myabyin, Gyeiktaw and Lontha villages were visited and various studies made—the way of life, mode of living, income, sanitation and medical facilities, educational opportunities, etc.

On 1st May, the Worker's Day, the outstanding students under their respective commands, proudly participated in the May Day Celebrations of Sandoway and that night the students gave a concert of dancing and singing, which was patronized by villagers from as far as eight miles coming on foot.

Helping to build a road for the people

Camp No. 2—Rangoon

On 8th May, the summer camp returned to Rangoon in five flights of Fokker Friendship and seven flights of Dakota. The weather was rather bad and the trips not so pleasant with quite a few bumps and air pockets. However there were no mishaps except for some cases of air-sickness.

In Rangoon, the students were housed in four hostels in Thamaing, viz., Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 which were renamed Ohndaw, Duya, Popa and Kabaung after the great recent seminars of peasants and workers.

Lectures

The Rangoon programme consisted essentially of lectures, visits and entertainments. The lectures were of four types and delivered by eminent person well-known in their fields:—

1. *General lectures*—

   (*a*) Political Economy of the Capitalist System by U Aung Than, O.S.D., of the Youth Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education.

   (*b*) Political Economy of the Socialist System by U Aung Than, O.S.D., of the Youth Affairs section of the Ministry of Education.

   (*c*) Art of Public Speaking by U Aye Pe, Burma Railways.

   (*d*) Co-curricular Activities:

   (i) Socialist Education by U Ba Myint, Principal of the Foreign Languages Institute;

   (ii) Organization of Co-curricular activities by U Aye Maung, Assistant Director of Education.

2. *Special lectures*—

   (*a*) Laws of Burmese Literature by U Thein Han (Saya Zawgyi), Librarian of the Rangoon University.

   (*b*) Forms of Burmese Literature:

   (i) Modern Verse by U Yaw (Saya Zeya), Retired Director of Information;

(ii) Burmese Drama by U Tin E, Joint Secretary of the Literary and Translation Commission ;
(iii) Modern Literary Writing by U Thein Pe Myint, Chief Editor of the *Botataung* (Vanguard) Daily.

(*c*) Art of Cinematography by U Chin Sein, Film Director.
(*d*) Life of a Worker by a Worker of the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry.

3. *Culture*—

(*a*) Visual Arts by U Gon Ban, an authority on Burmese Dramatic Arts.
(*b*) National Costumes and Dresses by U Min Naing, Senior Cultural Officer of the Ministry of Union Culture.
(*c*) Science in the Service of Mankind by Dr. Nyi Nyi, Professor of Geology, University of Rangoon.

Visits

The visits arranged for the Outstanding Students began with laying of wreaths at the Martyrs' Mausoleum and covered almost all possible sights which could be seen within the limited time.

The visits were made to the Zoological Gardens, Defence Services Historical Research Institute, National Museum, Hmawbi Agricultural Farm, Burma Broadcasting Service, Textile Factory, Glass Factory, Jute Mill, Burma Pharmaceutical Industry, Naval Training School, Syriam Refinery of the People's Oil Industry, Natmauk Technical High School and the University of Rangoon. The Shwedagon and other famous pagodas in Rangoon were also worshipped and arrangements were also made for Christians and Muslims to worship in their respective churches and mosques.

Everywhere they went, the Outstanding Students were received by the Head of Institute, Director or General Manager and were entertained and presented with gifts. Everywhere they went they were welcomed and the reception was most cordial and the hosts all too eager to please the young leaders.

Entertainments and Receptions

While at Rangoon the students were entertained by the Naval Band, All-Rangoon Schools' Variety show, Musical Artistes, an exhibition of Judo, and a picture show at the President Cinema.

The Outstanding Students also paid a visit to the Central Cin matographic Studio and met Win Oo, Po Par Gyi, Collegian N Win, Wa Wa Win Shwe, Khin Yu May, Thi Thi and other acto and actresses. Colonel and Mrs. Saw Myint, Minister for Infc mation and Union Culture also gave a reception to the *Luyichu* followed by a variety show performed by the troupe from th Ministry of Culture.

On the eve of the final day, General Ne Win, Chairman of th Revolutionary Council and Mrs. Ne Win gave a dinner and we comed all the students individually. The General seemed mo happy to meet them. the flower of the nation and the studen in turn were overwhelmed by the Chairman's kindness. Th dinner was also attended by members of the Revolutionary Cou cil and Revolutionary Government, followed by an *anyein* Yodaya Amar Sein troupe. Almost all the students were blin ing back their tears when the General said "သူ့းကြပေဦးတော့ဟေ့" a the end of the reception.

Awards and Honours

During the stay in Camp No. 1 at Ngapali, all students we given a thorough medical check up on arrival by a medical tea of Captain Tin Mya Htay and Lt. Khin Maung Thwin and tw nurses. A course of cholera injections was also given to ever body in the camp and an emergency medical unit was in consta attendance. Drinking water was boiled and refuse were throw in hollows dug especially for the purpose.

The supply of essential commodities was provided in tw canteens, one opened by the camp and the other by the People Stores Corporation (2).

May 17th was the last day of the camp. The closing ceremon was held in the Dome of the Intermediate Science College. Colon Hla Han, Minister for Education, personally presented the *Luyichu* Certificates and the "Best" Awards were then announced.

The Best Outstanding Student Award went to Khin Pyu Py of Mandalay, daughter of Professor Thein Maung of Mandala University and Daw Than Than. She is now 17 and has appeare for the High School Final Examination from Yadanabon Hig

School. She had never been away from her parents and she felt rather lonely at first. But now, at the end of the camp she felt so happy participating in all activities, learning so many things and meeting so many people that she wished the camp could be prolonged. She was courteous, courageous (second amongst the girls to come down the cliff face by rope), helpful, hard-working, obliging and danced well.

U Maung Maung of Bassein, Commander of B Company was awarded the Best Teacher Award. He is now 54 years old and the oldest in the camp but he competes and participates in all activities with the youngest, 13-year olds. He had a whistle, left over from his scouting days and made use of it most effectively. He led his company most methodically and he is undoubtedly a good organizer.

The Best Observer Teacher Award was given to Daw Than Nyunt, Head Mistress of Tamwe State High School. She was well known for her philanthropy, although she was never well-off and her love for her students was legendary. She had stayed on in the same school for over 13 years and dedicated her life to it.

D Company led by Daw Yi Yi of Mandalay and assisted by platoon leaders Daw Khin Khin of Loikaw, Daw Kyawt Kyawt Yi of Maubin and U Han Kyu of Rangoon was chosen by the general concensus as the Best Company. In matters of discipline, general behaviour, enthusiasm, etc., all four companies were perhaps not far different but D Company stood out slightly above the others and the ever-smiling Daw Yi Yi and her platoon leaders undoubtedly deserve credit for their leadership.

Vote of Thanks

This article would not be complete without an account of the important role played by the Youth Affairs Officers. There were 20 of them altogether and they took charge of almost all activities. They served as Duty Officers, produced News Bulletins every morning, supervised the cooking, arranged transportation and receptions, ran the canteen and a thousand and one odd jobs necessary for the successful running of a camp.

Indeed the writer with all sincerity felt honoured in having participated in this programme and the small part he had played in training these future leaders, in whose hands the country's future lies.

Khin Pyu Pyu of Mandalay, proud winner of the Most Outstanding Student Prize

The Ngapali Camp was one of the most successful camps run without any accident or mishap for a population of nearly 400 people. The organizers certainly deserve a generous tribute from all the participants, parent and the country.

Lost and Found

On the return journey, a suitcase fell from the lorry into the tidal river near Lintha village. Nobody noticed and knew about it. Thein Thein U of Mandalay was frantic looking for her suitcase back in Rangoon camp. However, two days later, a suitcase was sent from Lintha village. U Aye Mya and Daw Sein Pu, residents of Lintha village had found it and returned it intact with its K 21 and other contents. Although her suitcase was damaged. Thein Thein U felt a deep gratitude to the village for their kindness and consideration.

FACTS ABOUT NGAPALI

Ngapali Beach, the most accessible and one of the most beautiful summer resorts of Burma, is situated in the southern part of the Arakan Coast and forms part of the Sandoway District. Ngapali Beach is famous for its gentle gradient and absence of dangerous sea creatures.

Position.—Ngapali village is 4½ miles from Sandoway and is situated on the 18°25′ 53″ N. Latitude and 94°19′ 16″ E. Longitude. The camp site chosen lies at 18°24′ 23″ N. Latitude and 94°20′00″ E. Longitude. The camp site is about a mile from Lintha village and about a little over two miles from Ngapali village.

Physical Features.—Ngapali Beach extends for over 7 miles from Mazin airport in the north to Lontha Jetty in the south.

The slope is extremely gentle and the beach from Mazin to Lontha is divided almost equally by Lintha headland—the northern half being more rocky than the southern part. The beach sands are fairly white and in some areas made up entirely of disintegrated shells. The half-submerged coral reefs can be observed in the north, near the Mazin airport.

The surface above the high tide mark is rather level and slightly inland, a row of hillocks (of about 200 feet high) line the coast. Further inland lie the Lintha Hills with a general altitude of over 400 feet. These are spurs and side spurs sent out by the Arakan Yoma which lies about 16 miles from the sea coast in this part of the area.

Rocks.—The rocks present here are sandstones intercalated with shales and veins of calcite. They were formed during Ecocene epoch (approximately 45 million years ago) and the beds are generally dipping inland with high degrees of inclination.

Climate.—Ngapali lies in the tropical monsoon zone and its year falls, as throughout Burma, into three seasons—the cold season from November to February, the hot season from February to May and the wet season from May to October. In the year 1910 a maximum temperature of 103°F and a minimum of 57°F were recorded. The mean maximum temperature in April is 92, in July 87, in December 83; the mean minimum in the same months is 74, 72 and 63. Although the climate of Ngapali is

moist and warm, it is healthy, pleasant and refreshing because of its abundance of shade and plentiful supply of fresh and clean sea breeze.

The rainfall is very heavy and July and August are the rainiest months. The annual rainfall averages about 210 inches. The highest recorded rainfall is 253.15 inches in 1868 and the lowest 106.60 in 1870.

Fauna.—The fauna in the Sandoway District is varied but not very plentiful. It includes elephants, tigers, rhinoceros, bison, leopards, wild cats, black bear, pig, deer and monkeys. Elephant, rhinoceros and bison are met with in the Yoma but only rarely. Tigers used to be plentiful along the Taungup-Prome Road, but now they are heard of only occasionally and are absent as a rule in the Ngapali beach area. Leopards and wild cats are however fairly common all over the Sandoway District. The Jackal has also lately made its appearance in the surrounding hills.

Game birds are scarce. The crow of the jungle fowl or the call of the partridge is rarely heard, likely snipe grounds are too deep under water at flighting time for birds to settle in large numbers. The most common birds in the area are the crow, king-crow, night-jar, green pigeon and imperial pigeon. The Burmese pea-fowl (*Pavo muticus*) is fairly common near Taungup and the large talking mynah is found in the hills.

Crocodiles though not numerous are seen in the mouths of most rivers and may become aggressive and dangerous in the breeding season in July and August. From the mouth of the Sandoway River southwards a few turtles (chiefly *Caouna olivacea*) come and lay their eggs on the sand, but their visits are getting rather uncommon. There are very few snakes of the poisonous kind and the *gyats* or sea-serpents are almost unknown.

Fishes are also rather rare in the inland waters and are found in any quantity only off the coast or in the broad estuaries. At the end of the rains shoals of shrimps arrive off the coast and are captured and made into *ngapi*. In pursuit of the shrimps come the *Ngakinba*, a long flat-small-scaled fish, and the *Ngaman* (small sharks and saw-fish). In the early coldweather the *Ngathalauk* or hilsa and the much prized *Yuzana* (white and black pomfrets) appear off the mouths of the rivers at each high water and are

quickly snapped up. A little later come the *Ngataya*, broa mouthed longish fish, and then just before the rains shoals o *Nganyinan* or *Nganantha* appear. It disappears with the firs showers of the rains but its place is taken by the *Ngabyan* th pointed-tailed goby. After that, during the bursts of the monsoon the waters are almost fishless until the shrimps come in again.

Amongst the invertebrates (*i.e.*, animals without backbones protozoans, sponges, corals, octopus, decapods, lamellibrach an gastropod shells, brittle stars, star fishes, sea cucumber, sea urchin etc., all abound.

Flora.—Wherever the sandy coast is elevated enough to b beyond the reach of rising tides it is lined with *Casuarina equiset folia* (ပလွင်ပင်၊ ပင်လယ်ကဗျူးပင်). In the tract liable to salt wate inundations are dense mangrove forests. The chief species foun therein are the mangroves proper, *Rhizophora mucronata* an *R. conjugata* locally known as *Byu*, *Sonneratia apetala* (Zi-bin) *Aegiceras corniculata* (Bu-thayat), *Tamarix indica* (Tayaw-bin) *Carpa moluccensis* (Pyenan). As the land gradually rises and th permanently inundated area is left behind mangrove forests giv way to *Heritiera littoralis* and *H. minor* ပင်လယ်ကနစို့ and t Avicennias, Erythrinas, Cordias and the holly like shrubs o *Acanthus ilicifolius* (Hpetyan).

On reaching still higher ground dry forest appears and form a belt along the lower hill slopes up to an elevation of abou 1,000 feet. This belt varies in width from one to ten miles an stretches along the entire length of the Sandoway District excep where paddy cultivation and *taungya* intervene. This is the are supporting the most valuable trees such as *Kyllia dolabriformi* (ပျဉ်းကတိုး), *Lagerstroemia flosreginae* (ပျဉ်းမ), and its allied specie *Cedrela toona* and *serrata* (သစ်ကတိုး), *Hopea odorata* (သဃ်နှက်) *Pentace birmanica* (ကရွှန်), *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* (အင်), *D laevis* (ကညင်), etc.

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နွေရာသီ

ကျောင်းသားလူငယ်စခန်း

ရွှေဝါကျိုင်